

Materials: About 3 ounces of split zephyr. Crochet hook No. 10.

Make a chain of 86 stitches.

1st row: Make 1 treble into the 5th stitch; and make 39 holes by taking every other stitch. 2d row: Make I chain to turn the corner, then 2 treble in the middle of every hole to the end.

3d row: Make 2 trebles in the middle of each of the first 9 holes, then 6 trebles into the next hole, and repeat the 6 and 5 all the way.

4th row: 2 trebles all the way, and where a group of 6 occurs put the needle into every second stitch. 5th row: Make 2 trebles for 10 holes, then 6 trebles into the 11th hole, 2 trebles into the next 11 holes, 6 trebles into the 23d hole, 11 trebles into the following 11 holes, 1 six treble and 10 two trebles. 6th row: Same as 4th row.

7th row: Make 11 two trebles, 1 six treble, 13 two trebles, 1 six treble, 11 two trebles.

8th row: Same as 4th row.
9th row: 2 trebles into the first 9 holes, turn and repeat this backwards and forwards for 6 rows down each front. Then do 6 rows in the back, leaving 7 holes at each side to form the sleeve, and to enlarge : having done this, break off.

17th row: Begin at the end and do 2 trebles into more trebles into the first back hole, so joining the sleeve. Make 14 two trebles and 1 six treble, and 14 two trebles, 1 three treble, and 1 three treble to join the other sleeve, and 2 trebles to the end of the

18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d rows: 2 trebles all the way, enlarging in the centre of the back every alternate row. Border. 1st row: Make 6 trebles into every al-

ternate 2 trebles. 2d row : Make 6 trebles into the middle of every

6 treble in the previous row.
3d row (and last), which should be color. Make 6

treble into the middle of 6 treble, 3 chain caught down between the 6 treble, 3 chain more caught in the row below, and 3 chain more caught in the row below that, Turn, repeat the 3 chain back, and catch. 3 chain and catch, and 3 chain and 6 treble, and so on all round the jacket.

Sleeves: Pick up the stitches round the armhole. You should have 22 two trebles. Make 12 rows,2 trebies all the way round. 13th row: 1 treble into the middle of every 2

14th row: The same as 13th row; and scollop

the border as previously given, one up as well as down, to form a cuff. Run a crochet chain of colored wool round the neck

and cuffs with a small tassel attached to each end. One oz. of colored wool is required for the border and tassels

STOCKING KNITTING. FANCY PATTERNS.

The following are additional examples of raised and open work patterns: A RAISED PATTERN.

Count 9 stitches for each pattern. 1st round: Purl 1, knit 2, over, slip 1, knit 1 and throw the slipped stitch over; 1 purl, 1 twist (knit from back part of the stitch), 1 purl, 1 twist.

2d round: 1 purl, narrow (by knitting 2 to-gether), over, 2 plain, 1 purl, 1 twist, 1 purl, 1

3d round: 1 purl, 2 plain, over, slip 1, knit 1 and throw the slipped stitch over, 1 purl, 1 twist, 1 purl,

4th round: I purl, narrow, over, 2 plain, 1 purl, take off the next two stitches on an additional short needle, knit the following stitch on the original needle plain, then knit the 2 on the extra needle 1 purl. 1 twist.

Repeat from 1st round. A WAVY STRIPE.

Count eleven stitches for each repetition of the

1st round: 2 plain, 2 purl, slip 1, knit 1 and pass slipped stich over, 5 plain, over twice.

2d round: 2 plain, 2 purl, slip 1, kuit 1 and pass

the slipped stitch over, 4 plain, over, 1 plain on the over twice of last round, taking it as one stitch. 3d round : 2 plain, 2 purl, slip 1, knit 1 and pass

the slipped stitch over, 3 plain, over, 2 plain. 4th round: 2 plain, 2 purl, slip 1, knit 1 and throw the slipped stitch over, 2 plain, over, 3 plain. 5th round: 2 plain, 2 purl, slip 1, knit 1 and throw the slipped stitch over, 1 plain, over, 4 plain 6th round: 2 plain, 2 purl, slip 1, knit 1 and throw over the slipped stitch over, 5 plans. Repeat from 1st round.

CHECKER PATTERN. Count 6 stitches for each pattern. 1st, 2d and 3d round; purl 3, knit 3. 4th, 5th and 6th rounds: Knit 3, purl 3, Repeat.

A TRIANGLE. Count 10 stitches for each pattern. 1st round: Kuit 1, purl 9. 2d round: Knit 2, purl 7, knit 1. 3d round: Knit 3, purl 5, knit 2. 4th round: Knit 4, purl 3, knot 3. 5th round: Knit 5, purl 1, knit 4. 6th round: Purl 5, knit 1, purl 4 7th round: Purl 4, knit 3, purl 3, 8th round: Purl 3, knit 5, purl 2, 9th round: Purl 2, knit 7, purl 1. 10th round: Purl 1. knit 9,

Repeat.

Count 12 stitches for each pattern and 4 for each purled stripe. 1st round: Over, knit 1, over, narrow, knit parrow, over, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow,

purl 4. 2d round: All plain except the last 4 stitches which are puried. 3d round: Over, knit 3, over, slip 1, knit 2 to

gether and throw over the slipped stitch, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, knit 2 together and throw the slipped statch over ; purl 4. 4th round: Same as second. 5th round: Narrow, knit 1. narrow, over, knit 1,

over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, over 6th round : Same as second.

7th round : Slip 1, knit 2 together and throw over the slipped stitch, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, knit 2 buether and throw over the slipped stitch, over, knit 3, over ; purl 4. 8th round : Same as second.

Repeat from beginning. VARIOUS SIMPLE PATTERNS.

Cast on 3 for each pattern. 1st round: Narrow, over, knit 1.

2d, 3d and 4th rounds: Plain. Repeat from 1st round. Count 6 stitches for each pattern. 1st round: Over, narrow, knit 4. 2d and every alternate round : Plain.

3d round: Over, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, 5th round: Kuit 3, over, slip 1, knit 2 together and throw over the slipped stitch, over,

7th round : Narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1 9th round : Over, slip 1, kuit 2 together and

throw over the slipped stitch, over, knit 3. 11th round : Over, kuit 1, over, narrow, knit 1

13th round : Repeat from first. Count 4 stitches for each pattern. 1st round: Over, knit 2 together (twist stitch),

Repeat.

2d round : Plain.

INSERTION TO MATCH CHILD'S COLLAR. E. H. C. kindly answers the request for directions for making an insertion to match the "child's collar," published July 2. She says: "I think it makes the handsomest lace of any that has been published. We find by knitting the even rows it does not roll as it does to purl them, and looks as well after it is washed."

Cast on 22 stitches. 1st row: Knit 3, narrow, knit 2, over, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 2, narrow. knit 6. All even rows knit plain.

3d row: Knit 2, narrow, knit 2, over, knit 3, over, parrow, over parrow, over, knit 2, parrow, knit 5. 5th row: Knit 1, narrow, knit 2, over, knit 5, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 2, narrow, knit 4. 7th row : Knit 6; narrow, knit 2, over, narrow, over, knit 1, over, knit 1, over, knit 2, narrow twice,

knit 2. 9th row: Knit 5, narrow, knit 2, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 3, over, knit 2, narrow, knit

11th row : Knit 4, narrow, knit 2, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 5, over, knit 2, narrow, knit 1.

SCRAP BAG.

SUSPENDER STITCH .- Mrs. J. V. M. F. kindly sends directions for the suspender stitch desired by Mrs. M. E. W. R., as follows:

Use coarse needles and No. 8 knitting cotton. Cast on 16 or 18 stitches, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, and so on-every row alike.

J. L. C. sends directions for this stitch, which are somewhat more complicated: Cast on any even number of statches. 1st row: Slip 1, putting the needle under the stitch and keeping the thread in front of the needle, as in purling; then knit 1. A loop or extra stitch is thus formed over the slipped stitch, and the thread is now behind the needle as every alternate row make a 6 treble in the middle in plain knitting. Bring the thread forward, slip 1, knit 1 to end of row. This first row is not repeated.

2d row : Slip 1, with thread forward, knit together first 8 holes, then 3 trebles into the end hole, and 3 | the loop (or extra stitch) and the next stitch, thread forward, slip 1, knit together loop and next stitch, Continue indefinitely repeating this second row. This is the well-known Brioche stitch which has been described several times in these columns. This department will be pleased to print J. L. C.'s directions for knitting double.

ANGOLA YARN.-Mrs. E. W. C. writes that she thinks Augola yarn much better than Saxony for flannel edging, as it does not shrink in washing. This correspondent asks for directions for making an infant's knitted bood of Angora (not Angola) wool, to be trimmed with swan's down

EXPLANATIONS .- Mrs. C. E. G. is informed that twist stitch is made by knitting from the back part of the loop or stitch. The right needle is put in be-

From The Louisville Courier Journal.

Lincoln's early youth was spent in Spencer County. Ind., above Rockport, a beautiful intile city crowning the abrupt cliffs which frown over the Ohio River. He was faithful and industrions, but there was in him a latent indolence which made him fond of taking his rod to fish, or, with his gan upon his shoulder, he would roam in search of game over the long, low hills bursting with red clay. There are living at present several old citizens who knew Lincoln well at that time. He was thoughtful, and his solitary expeditions probably gave him plenty of opportunity to indulge his meditative faculties. The description of his appearance then: his long, lank legs under an awkward body; his homely face upon which the prominent nose stood like a handle; his long hair dangling upon his shoulders, bring up instantly the picture of lehabed Crane in the twilight stealing over the hills of Sleepy Hollow to pay his court to Frauelein Katrina Von Tassel.

The embryo statesman was full of spirit and fond of mad pranks. One old gentleman in Rockport lives to tell of the last time he saw Lincoln. He was visiting the Lincoln homestead, and as he was coming away they found a trespassing cow handing about the gate. The cow had given the Lincolns much annoyance by entering their garden and committing depredations. Young Abe was dressed in suit of jeans, without any cost, as it was summer time, and on his head he wore a broad-brimmed white straw hat, part of which was cracked and broken. Finding the cow standing hypocratically meck at the gate, young Abe leaped astride of her back, and, digzing his bare heeis into her sides, the astonished annual broke away down the road in a lumbering gallop. "The last I saw of Abe Lincoln," the old gentleman relates fondly, "he was swinging his hat, shouting at the top of his voice and gallopping down the road on that thunderstruck cow."

In the old country church near the Lincoln place In the old country church near the Lincoln place is a pulpit which was made by Abe Lincoln and his father. There is a bookcase in the Evansville Custom House made by the same carpenters and taken there for preservation. Near where the old house stood is a dilapidated corn-crib with rail floor, the rails for which were split by young Lincoln. Last fall a monument was raised over Nancy Lincoln's grave through the efforts of General Veatch, of Rockport. It is a plain slab with a plain inscription.

One of the most grotesque street speciacles is furnished by very short boys who have a passion for wearing inordinately long ulsters; the little things are completely extinguished and look like animated

SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

HOUSEHOLD SOAP MAKING Mr. W. Menzies gives in The Chemist and Druggist the following practical recipe for making soap without boiling: Take exactly ten pounds of double refined 98 per cent caustic soda powder (Greenbank), put it in any can or jar with forty-five pounds (four and a half gallons) of water, stir it once or twice, when it will dissolve intended and become quite hot; let it stand until the lye thus made is cold. Weigh out and place in any convenient cold. Weigh out and place in any convenient vessel for mixing exactly seventy-five pounds of clean grease, tallow, or oil (not mineral oil). If grease or tallow be use!, melt it slow y over the fire until it is liquid and just warm—say, temperature not over 100° F. If oil be used, no heating is required. Pour the lye slowly into the melted grease or oil in a small stream continuously, at the same time stirring with a that weaden stirring and the weaden stirring and the same time stirring with a flat wooden stirrer about three inches broad; continue gently stirring until the lye and grease are thoroughly combined and in appearance like hency. Do not stir too long or the mixture will separate itself again. The time required varies somewhat with the weather and the varies somewhat with the weather and the kind of tallow, grease, or oil used; from fifteen to twenty minutes will be enough. When the mixing is completed, pour off the liquid soap into any old square box for a month sufficiently large to hold it, previously dampening the sides with water so as to prevent the soap sticking. Wrap up the box well with old blankets, or, better still, put it in a warm place until the root day when the low will contain a blankets, or, better still, put it in a warm place until the next day, when the box will contain a black of 130 pounds of soap, which can afterward be cut up with a wire. Remember the chief points in the above directions, which must be exactly followed. The lye must be allowed to cool. If melted tallow or grease be used it must not be more than warm. The exact weights of double refined 98 per cent powdered constite sada and tallow or oil must be taken: weights of double refined 98 per cent powdered caustic soda and tallow or oil must be taken; also the lye must be stirred into the grease, not grease or oil added to the lye. If the grease or tallow used be not clean, or contains salt, it must be "rendeted," or purified, previous to use, that is to say, boiled with water and allowed to become hard again to throw out the impurities. Any salt present will spoil the whole operation entirely, but discolored or rancid grease or tallow is just as good as fresh for soan-making purposes.

for sonp-making purposes.

If the soap turn out streaky and uneven it has not been thoroughly mixed. If very sharp to the taste, too much seda has been taken. It soft, mild, and greasy, too little soda has been used. In either case it must now be thrown into a pan, and brought to a boil with a little more water. In the first case boiling is all that is necessary; in the other instances a very little oil or a very little more of the double-refined pow-dered caustic soda must be added to the water. These things will never happen, however, it the directions are exactly followed, and after the soap has been made several times with the experience thus gained, the process is extremely easy and the result will be always a good batch of soap. Beef tallow makes the hardest soap. mutton fat a rather softer soap; of oils, cotton seed is the cheapest and best, but the soap is

Perthelion pass'ge	Pechule's Comet.			Bessel's Come (1807.)		
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thus deposited formed a great variety of flat-ful figures, flowers, teathers, stars, etc. These may be fixed by an addition of albumen or gelatine. If copper plates are used, the designs thus obtained may also be made permanent by electrotyping. The great difficulty is to obtain electrotyping. The great difficulty is to obtain continuous patterns to be reproduced on the cylinders used for printing; but that may be overcome by using cylindrical places of copper, and turning them on their axes while the evaporation is going on. The crystallization is, however, frequently irregular and leaves blank spaces which spoil the harmony of the design, but that defect will probably be overcome by experience. It is not certain that the method experience. It is not certain that the method has yet been practically employed, but the idea is ingenious, and will probably be eventually turned to account.

JUPITER AND 73 PISCIUM.

On February 3, 1881, says Aature, according to Leverrier's Tables of the planet Jupiter and the position of the star 73 Piscium (rated 6.0m. in the Durchmusterang) brought up from the Greenwich Catalogue of 1872, the star should be occulted by the planet about 2h. 8m. G.M.T. Very small change, however, in the place or semi-diameter of the planet might suffice to bring about merely an appulse. The facts of the case may be well inscertained in

easterly longitudes, as at Madras, where the conjunction in Right Ascension appears to occur when the placet is 3h. 26m. past the meridian, about 7h. 29m. mean time. The apparent place of the star on February 3 is in R. A. 0h. 58m. 43.53s., Decl. + 5° 1′ 10″.2. The polar semi-diameter of the planet, according to the value of the mean semi-diameter now adopted in *The Nautical Almanae*, will be 17".2, and allowing for parallax, this seems to place the star a tittle over 2" within the planet's north-

CATTLE AND POISONOUS WEEDS. A plant recently introduced to Queensland by accident is reported to be giving some by accident is reported to be giving some trouble in the colony in consequence of its poisonous effects upon cattle. The plant is Xanthum strumarium, and it is said to have been introduced along with cotton seed. From ex-periments made with the plant by administration of the extract to some animals it seems at first that no particular symptoms are apparent, but after a period of about half an hour the animal becomes torpid and unwilling to move about. "The torpidity gradually increases, and without notable struggling or excitement the breathing ceases, after which the heart's action becomes feeble and stops. In weaker doses recovery of the functions of life takes place, and the animal appears little the worse for the experiment. The animals poisoned retain their intelligence to the last. An extract prepared from the common Bathurst burr, Xanthium spinosum, gave similar results, though the stubborn character of this plant does not offer a tempting food for cattle, and they are not therefore poisoned by it." tion of the extract to some animals it seems at

ANCIENT GREEK BATHS. The ruins of a once magnificent bathing establishment have been recently discovered by Pro-fessor Giuseppe Novi not far from Herculaneum. They are covered with a layer of ashes and lava of ten metres thickness. What has been brought to light up to the present is said been brought to light up to the present is said to eclipse all previous discoveries of a similar nature both in Herculaneum and Pompeii. The fountains and tanks of these "Terme" are made of Oriental granite and adorned with sculptures. The floors are of colored glass mosaic; unfortunately it is but badly pre-served. The walls of the various buildings are clevantly ornamented with paintings and elegantly. e'egantly ornamented with paintings and stucco-work. The excavations are to be con-

AN IDYLL.

I know a spot,
Where she I love oft spends her lovely hours,
All spangled over with forget-me-not

Upon my brow, all bumps that have been made Of late: the frequent and ferecious gnat Intests the shade. See! this and that

Save for one little silver ring of sound, The baby chatter of a tiny brook, Ad's silence round.

From The Specialor.

At this time many stories were current as to the seizure of snunggled goods in the Underelifi and at Niton, or of the successful outwitting of the revenue officers: this, among others: A farming man, going one morning to milk some cows in a meadow near the sea, found a keg of spirits on the shore. This he managed to open, and poured the contents into his milk-pail, and then, filling up the keg with sea-water, he sent it as far as possible ont to sea. Having concealed his spoil for future removal, he proceeded to call the coast-guard's attention to the floating keg, at the same time claiming the reward for the discovery of contraband goods. How he would have accounted for the numbral contents of his milk pail, had it been detected, it is difficult to say; but the following anecdote may suggest his possible explanation:

In a little town not far from the New-Forest lives a dairyman, whose premises are in suggestives and the privar and on one occasion, in the

In a little town not far from the New-Forest lives a dairyman, whose premises are in suggestive proximity to the river, and on one occasion, in the milk he supplied to a friend of our own, a minnow was found. This interesting lacto-piscatorial discovery being made known to the cowkeeper's wife, she exclaimed: "The cow must have swallowed un! Poor thing?"

PREPARED FOR THE WORST .- Drill sergeant

(amout one of the ron. " Taose that are present will answer there?" and those that are not present will answer the all " [Judy.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Ecclesiastical Prosecution.—The Aichbishop of Canterbury, addressing the clergy at the rural deanery at Wesbere, three weeks ago, could not deny that a very unwise course lately taken by the four churchwardens representing the parishioners of St. Vedast, Foster Lane, in pressing for the imprisonment of their pastor, pressing for the imprisonment of their pastor, on a writ of contumacy, had to a certain degree checked the hopeful tendency toward pesce for which all good Churcimen longed. What he wished to commend to all who were agitated by recent events was that they should calmly ask themselves definitely what they wanted. It they were anxious for certain important changes in the existing constitution, let them state explicitly what these changes are, and their suggestions would be respectfully and calmly con-sidered. The present form of the highest Court of Appeal was adopted in deference to what were then supposed to be the wishes of the leaders of what is called the High Church party. If there were anything faulty in it, by all means let it be amended. All true Churchmen desirous that the Church of England should fulfil its heavenly mission would endeavor to allay any excitement which is around them, and if they find that strong feelings have been and if they find that strong teetings have been aroused, would apply themselves, in a quiet spirit of prayer, to consider whether any changes ought, for the Church's highest weifare, to be made, and, if so, what these changes are. . . . In a very different vein Canon Liddou, preaching in a very different vein Canon Liddow preaching in St. Paul's Cathedral, on the Sunday before Christmas, used this language: "We can im-agine a Church in which principle, that is, adhe-sion to the truths of faith, is apparently re-garded as of comparatively little moment; while rules concerning strictly outward matters are treated as vital. We can imagine a Church which says to her ministers: 'Hope and teach what you will as to the negalities which await what you will as to the penalties which await the lost in the life to come, even though the Author of your faith should have stated in the Author of your faith should have stated in the plainest terms that those penalties last forever. Mannain, it you like, that your Bible is boney-combed with legendary and uncertain matter, provided only that you do not maintain it too coarsely and provokingly; but beware—oh, beware!—of the crime for which our modern wisdom practically reserves its sternest condemnation—the crime of wearing a vestment too many or a vestment too few, since this may berchance or a vestment too few, since this may perchance expose you to even ruder punishments than any which are at the disposal of a spiritual society.' We can imagine, I had said, a Christian Church he dieg this language; but I correct myself— we cannot imagine it. We can only suppose that if she should seem thus to speak, some other ruling influence than hers must have taken the seat of her own pastors, and be using taken the seat of her own pastors, and be using terms which they would fain repudiate, it they could." Referring approvingly to the conduct of Gallio in refusing to entertain the questions in dispute between St. Paul and the Jews of the Synagogue, he said: "But let us suppose that Gallio, Pagan as he was, had taken a different view of his duty; that he had undertaken to decide not merely the worth of St. Paul's theological position as against the claims of the logical position as against the claims of the Synazogue, but also those various questions, internal to the Christian Church itself, which the

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IMAGES IN FRENCH SCHOOLS.—The recent debate in the French Schate on the removal of religious emblems from lay schools was very exciting. M. Buffer asked: "Was it true that agents of the Administration had removed from the boys' and girls' lay and public schools in Paris all the crucifixes, statues of the Virgin, and other religious emblems? Was it true that this removal had occurred, not in the night as some journals stated, though night was the fittest time for such an outrage, but in the day-time and in presence of the school children? Was it true that in many cases the crucifixes had been knecked down with long sticks, and fell with a crash? Was it true that these religious emblems had been heaped upon a cart waiting to take them away? Was it true that this sacrilege had moved the pupils as well as this sacrilege had moved the pupils as well as teachers to teats? Was it true that a schoolmaster had refused to see such things done before his scholars? Was it true that a school-before his scholars? Was it true that families had pretested with indignation against acts which constituted a violation of the law had pretested with indignation against acts which constituted a violation of the law, and brought its authors within the penal code? Was it true that these emblems had been thrown down in a room where everybody could see them? Had not children said: They have taken away the good God, and what shall we put in its place? This is a question which I now put to the Government, and it is one more easy to put than to answer. Who gave the order for such acts? If not the Minister, as I hope, what will he now do? I might mention other things, but confine myself to my question, and await an answer, reserving the right of reply." M. Jules Ferry said he only knew of the removal of the crucifixes from M. Buffet's reply." M. Jules Ferry said he only knew of the removal of the crucifixes from M. Buffet's question. He had asked for explanations from the Prefect of the Seine, and he would dispose of the dramatic incidents mentioned by M. Buffet by saying that in some tew instances,

where the agents carrying out M. Herold'd orders had not acted with sufficient delicacy, orders had not acted with sufficient deheacy, they had been reprimanded. But there was no law to countenance the exhibition of these emblems of one particular form of worship, and the Prefect had rightly removed them. M. Buffet, interrupting, insisted that the law was violated, and there had been a frightful scandal and an odious insult to the worship of the majority of the nation. M. Herold, the Prefect of the Scine, explained that he had no thought of persecution, but had merely regulated the furniture of the lay schools in accordance with recent legislation. There was immense clamor on the Left at the word "furniture" applied to crucifixes. A vote of censure was moved by M. de Rozieres in these terms: "The Senate, regretting the act which gave rise to the interpelation, passes to the order of the day." This was carried by 159 to 85, a great part of the Left abstaining.

Ancient Likenesses of Christ."

Ancient Likenesses of Christ."
written by the late Thomas Heaphy, and edited by Wyke Bayliss, is one of the most valuable archæological publications of recent times. The full-page illustrations, which are executed in colors, fac-simile, are twelve in number. Three of these are of the deepest interest by far, for they give what hitherto the English public has never yet had set before them, representations of (1) the picture preserved in the sacristy of St. Peter's, at Rome, (2) that in the Church of St. Silvestro, in the same city, and (3) that in the Church of St. Bartolomeo, at Genoa. The first of these, roughly painted with transparent rude pigments on unprepared cloth, is never shown to visitors at Rome, being seen only by the Pope and two of the Sacred Conclave after they have just received the Holy Communion. The wonder, therefore, is how Mr. Heaphy, presumably a Protestant, obtained permission to copy it. This copy seems all but perfect, so nobly and touchingly does it render the Divine Face of Him who was fairer than the children of men, and yet, above all His lyman by tettern, "a man of sorrows and acthan the children of men, and yet, above all His human brethren, "a man of sorrows and ac-quainted with grief." The authenticated history of this picture reaches back to the second century, while the concentrated thought and feeling which it displays "almost force on us the conviction that he that produced it must have seen that which he depicted." The second and third representations are executed much in the same manner, upon coarse linen, and are types of a class numerous in Italy and in the East. The Genoese example purports to be the likeness painted by St. Luke for Agbarus, of Edessa, and there appears to be a considerable amount of evidence to identify it with the portrait mentimined by Eusebius as preserved at that place. There can be no question as to the antiquity of these pictures.

THEOLOGICAL UNSOUNDNESS.—The conclusions of the Ontario Association of Congregational ministers in regard to the theological soundness of the Rev. Myron Adams, of Rochester, N. Y., are these: "First, That Brother Adams is so thoroughly unsettled in his religious belief that, as he admits, he can neither formulate a consistent statement of Christian ruphs. belief that, as he admits, he can neither formulate a consistent statement of Christian truths, nor assent to any which others have already formulated. Second, That his conception of sin is inconsistent with man's moral freedom and personal responsibility, regarding sin as a disease rather than a voluntary transgression; that the sinner is to be pitied rather than blamed; is unfortunate rather than guity. Third, That his views of the atonement are exceedingly

of both bodies are not very unlike.

THE CHILDREN'S WORLD.

By the Rev. W. W. Newton in The Sauday School Times.

The adaptation of the teacher to the scholar's world is a requisite in successful Sunday-school instruction. Acquaintance with that world is another primary necessity. The hour of instruction in Sunday-school is only one out of the 168 hours of the week of a child's life; and even for this brief hour the child is not his true self, for company manners and the conventional religious stiffening of Sinday prevail. Does the teacher know the scholar's world, or the surroundings from which he comes to the school, and to which he returns as to his native customary soil? What are the parents to the child? What are the influences of his home life; who are the child's associates? Who are his playmates? How are these children taught to look upon life? What business principles do they learn at home? What books and newspapers come to the house? I remember a mother telling me, when I went to see the home of one of my scholars, that she was glad to see me, for she wanted to know which of two low actresses I thought was the handsomest! From that day on I knew what sort of a home my deal little boy had.